

The Times-Dispatch
DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.
Business Office: 1115 E. Main Street.
Telephone: 1115.
Editorial Department: 1115 E. Main Street.
Circulation Department: 1115 E. Main Street.
By Mail: One Six Three One
Postage Paid: Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.50; Three Months, .75.
Daily, without Sunday, 10 cents.
Sunday only, 10 cents.
Yearly subscription, payable in advance.
Entered January 27, 1904, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.
THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1906.

If a man can be compassionate to whom the afflictions of others, it shows that his heart is like the noble tree that is wounded itself when it gives the balm.
—Bacon.

Congress and Jamestown.

It will be a national disgrace and discredit if Congress, through any neglect or refusal, to make an appropriation to the Jamestown Exposition commensurate with the dignity and importance of that occasion. Virginia is no suppliant or mendicant; the Jamestown Exposition is not a land-booming scheme for any individual city, nor will the funds appropriated for that occasion build up the commerce or prosperity of some community dear to the congressional heart. With the exception of the Centennial of 1876, no date in American history is more significant and no time and spot should be more sacred than the date and place which commemorate the landing of the first Englishmen on this continent.

We are not unmindful of hardy Leif Ericson, the indomitable Columbus, or stout Cortez, but the genesis of the new life of the English race begun at Jamestown in 1607. It will be to the unforgettable shame of the whole United States, if, having invited the nations of the world to rejoice with us in commemoration of our early and humble beginning, we treat that occasion from a national standpoint as if it were rather a cause for shamefacedness than pride. We have no desire to criticize the spirit that led Congress to deal so lavishly with Philadelphia, Portland, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, to mention only a few of the exhibitions that have asked for and received public support, but as Americans, rather than as Virginians, as fellow-citizens of John Smith, Nathaniel Bacon, Patrick Henry, George Mason and George Washington, to name only a few of the illustrious founders of the republic, we are concerned lest Congress treat a sacred occasion in such a manner as to expose this entire nation to the pity of the world. Jamestown affords an opportunity that cannot come again for a century, and Congress cannot disregard the historic association of that occasion without doing an ineffaceable wrong to the sentiments of the people of America.

Save the Babies.

Save the babies is the burden of a striking communication which we print below:
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—This summer the indifference of our city government and the people of Richmond will slaughter one hundred babies whose lives might easily be saved, and torture through weary long weeks poor mothers, or twenty times as many who, by reason of their utter helplessness, if for no other reason, should be safeguarded from the avoidable ills of infancy.

Our city government, the people of Richmond, are at least indirectly responsible for this slaughter, because with almost no effort they can prevent it. All that is needed is a relatively small sum of money hardly more than one-tenth of the city's contribution to the sufferers of San Francisco, with which to organize and equip a department of milk inspection. Eighteen hundred dollars is the sum required—eighteen dollars apiece for each baby; one dollar apiece to keep pain and anxiety and the fear of irreparable loss from eighteen hundred homes. We pray, for a moment, to protect ourselves into the lives of these babies, see what it means. Think of the legard hours, the black nights of anxiety and unrest of your child or my child moaning upon its bed, ourselves powerless to assuage its insatiable pain. Think of the mother, your wife, grief-wed and worn, fighting a hopeless struggle for the life of her only child—travelling against the travail of its birth—to no avail. Is it not incomprehensible that a Christian people should make no effort to prevent this tragedy of a hundred babies? Is it the tragic spectacle of a national catastrophe needed to give force and meaning to the words of that lover of little children—"Inasmuch as ye did it unto me, ye did it unto me?"

I am informed by Dr. Levy, city bacteriologist, that unless this work of milk inspection—supported by proper ordinances—is undertaken at once, it will be too late to accomplish anything this year. Can't something be done NOW? Or shall the slaughter begin?

GRACCHUS.

Richmond, Va., May 24.
Our correspondent states the case perfectly. It is the same contention that we made long before the publication of the celebrated report of the committee which investigated health conditions. Richmond needs clean streets; we are in process of getting clean water; we hope some day to get good gas, but any and all of these comforts and necessities can be dispensed with only too readily for the sake of taking steps to save the lives of the defenseless babies and sparing the sufferings of helpless parents. The new Council has no more important duty before it than providing for an efficient and immediate inspection of milk.

Pay of Public Officers.

Secretary Bonaparte raised an interesting topic at a recent address before the National Municipal League in saying that first-class men shun public life because we are "sufficiently silly as a people to think that we can get what we want without paying for it, when the trusts and corporations are perfectly willing to

pay for everything that they receive." But was Secretary Bonaparte right in his final analysis? It is perfectly true that a great number of business ventures in America pay salaries probably double that received by the President of the United States; certainly this was so before the insurance investigation; but can the trusts and insurance companies say with truth that they have been better served than the American people? Or, to take a much stronger case, do even the railroad monopolies receive better legal advice for princely salaries they pay than the people of the United States receive for the petty \$5,000 a year paid to members of the Supreme Court? Or do the executive heads of the great corporations put any more effort or interest in their work than the members of the cabinet, who receive \$8,000 a year each?

We do not think so. One essential fact of human nature is the need that every man feels for a disinterested emotion. For centuries perhaps this was best supplied by religion. To-day thousands of men satisfy this craving by public service, and in so doing they gratify an instinctive need which is stronger than the love of money. Some years ago, in a discussion between the Forum and Senator Hoar on the deterioration of the Senate, the editor of the Forum said: "If Daniel Webster were alive to-day he would neither be in the Senate nor in debt." We think the epitaph more clever than true. A man of Daniel Webster's intelligence and capacity would never have satisfied his highest instincts by the mere accumulation of money, and there are to-day in the United States government men like John T. Morgan, whose lives and power have been solemnly dedicated to the cause of public service, and whose prize has been the happy confidence that they were able to serve.

By no means do we approve the contemptible salaries that are paid many of our most important officials. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and the people who are served can and should, for the most selfish motives, if no other, make full reparation for the work done. But the sort of service that has made nations great comes from a higher source than the love of money.

The Wednesday Club.

The management of the Wednesday Club are to be congratulated on the magnificent festival which they held this year. By giving five concerts it was possible to offer a complete symphony by the full orchestra, and a concert for the piano, which, by the way, was excellently played. In addition to the two concerts by the club chorus, the management this year introduced the popular innovation were on the final evening of a concert made up of numbers by the soloists and the orchestra, which, with the Children's Chorus, made up a total of five, and the number could not have been lessened without impairing the value of the whole festival.

In fact, with such a chorus as Dr. Peters has developed this year, it was impossible to satisfy the public with less than two full concerts by the club. It is no disparagement of previous work to say that Richmond ought to be very proud of the work done by the chorus this year. It was artistic, intelligent and in every respect creditable, and with such a foundation, the Wednesday Club needs only a sufficiently large hall to develop into one of the great choral societies of America.

The limited accommodations of the Academy make the festival, as at present conducted, dependent for its financial success upon the public spirit of a small body of citizens.

With the co-operation and support of the music-loving public, this choral society can be not only continued in its present excellent form, but its scope can be greatly enlarged. To do this, however, co-operation is necessary, and such support as the club will receive for next year ought to be offered now.

This year's work was a distinct and gratifying advance that should not be lost.

Sherman, the 2d's March to the Sea.

Details concerning the second Sherman march to the sea are more plentiful than consistent. One statement declares that the expedition had been under consideration for a long time by the War Department as a valuable exercise, from a historical and military point of view, for some of the army tactical students. As an afterthought the Rev. Father Thomas Sherman, son of the Federal general, who happened to be in the South on a lecture tour, was invited to go along. If this is the fact, there is no occasion for anybody to see in this expedition any intention of awakening the bitter memories of the past.

A good deal of doubt has arisen, however, as to whether this exactly describes the situation. Press dispatches from Washington recounted yesterday the disturbance felt among the War Department authorities at the news of the Reverend Father's start, under military escort, to follow the route of the historic march. Chief of Staff Bell is quoted as declaring that Mr. Sherman's trip was wholly unauthorized by the Department, who had known nothing of it until they had seen the reports in the press. Steps were at once taken to curtail the participation of the United States cavalry in the reconnaissance, in an official order which gives little evidence that the Department approved of the mission, and which appears tantamount to a very distinct rebuff to the Rev. Mr. Sherman.

The exact relation of General Sherman's son to the squad of "marching" soldiery being thus invested with a certain haziness, it is not at all surprising that his movements should have become the subject of a good deal of sharp comment. The spectacle of a Sherman marching with United States troops over the route which another Sherman, marching with United States troops, has made forever unforgettable is, at best, a pagan calculation to arouse harrowing reflections. When it is further intimated that the troops are ordered by the government as a protection for the son's life and limb

against the memories left by his father, the situation becomes still more objectionable. Viewed in that way, it would certainly involve, as Senator Bacon suggested, an insult to the State of Georgia. It would amply explain, even where it would not justify, the hot language the episode has elicited from various parts of the South.

But, happily, it is not necessary to put upon the affair any such construction as that. We find General Bell quoted in a Washington paper as saying that these military expeditions for purposes of study have come to be quite a matter of army routine, and that the resentment aroused over the Rev. Mr. Sherman's participation in this one is due to complete "misapprehension of feeling." To any one with a memory of the past such a "misapprehension" would seem unavoidable. But, we do not believe for an instant that such a possibility was ever considered even by those more nearly connected with this affair, and least of all by the responsible heads of the Department. It was not fact, it was simply an expression of national unity and good feeling that made the President put a stop to the proposed expedition. In so doing—the President only did what any other Northerner would have done who gave the matter a moment's thought. It may possibly be added without offence, however, that General Sherman's son, wishing to revisit the scene of his father's exploits, would have shown a rather keener appreciation of the proprieties had he elected to go privately.

Developments would seem to indicate that, next to being an ex-Rough Rider, bailing Mrs. Morris has proved one of the surest roads to official promotion in Washington.

Still there is nothing so surprising in Hobson's boom for President. The man who sunk the Merrimack would find it child's play to sink the Democratic party.

Thanks to the pluck and strength of the South, however, the Rev. Sherman will be able to find small traces of his father's work.

We would hasten to assure Father Sherman that a priest needs no armed guard in the South, no matter who was his father.

Dispatches show that the Paris May Day was a good bit less exciting than the common or garden Richmond Christmas.

Mr. Barnes, the White House bouncer, is gradually picking up a few points regarding the painfulness of pitchforks.

Hall, gentle sprinkle, so welcome and sweet, who soothes, in a twink, our dust-ridden street.

Talking in strictly musical language, the Wednesday Club delivered the goods all right.

Nowadays a lottery can be kept up only by a good deal of plottery.

The little grafts die hard. Congress will again cede seed.

So the presidency's come to be a matter of Hobson's choice.

The Sherman family seems to have the habit.

Rhymes for To-day

Said sterling old Jehosaphat McKee, the Congressman,
"I got for my constituents most anything I can:
If they demand a free garden seed, the thing I look good to be—
They'll get 'em by the bushel," said Jehosaphat McKee.

"Jehosaphat," we said to him, "your reason must be lost."
Consider what a bunch of muck the proposition's cost,
And yet the farmers' benefit is little—don't you see?
"Constituents demand it," said Jehosaphat McKee.

"Demand it!" why of course they do!
The chance? (we rose to say),
"To get a thing for nothing doesn't reach them every day," he said,
But does it help the nation that they get their seedlings free?"

"Constituents demand it," said Jehosaphat McKee.
"But 'spos they asked for farming tools and 20-acre lots,
And motor cars and country seats and bank accounts and yachts?
You wouldn't give 'em, would you? Well, then, why the seed?" said we.
"Constituents demand it," said Jehosaphat McKee.

And so it goes. A Congressman won't rather sow wild oats,
That stand for legislation that would lose him any votes.
Asked why he voted so and so, his sure reply he be,
The too familiar answer of Jehosaphat McKee.

H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

Snatched Him, Bald-Headed—Scott: "He is almost entirely a self-made man." Mr. "What do you mean by almost entirely?" Scott: "Well, you see that bare spot on his head? That, they say, is the work of his wife."—Boston Transcript.

Misunderstood—Mother: "But, surely, he wouldn't have kissed you if you had been emphatic in your refusal." Daughter: "I was emphatic." He asked me if I'd let him kiss me, and I said: "Not much."—Philadelphia Press.

The Senator's Ethics—"The vote that I esteem," said the statesman, "is the vote that is not bought." "Yes," answered Senator Borah: "you can figure that as clear profit."—Washington Star.

He Supplied That—"My daughter," said Mr. Stoxanbons, doubtfully, "is by no means poor, you know." "Oh, that's all right," responded the other, cheerfully. "I'm pretty poor enough for two."—Cleveland Leader.

Well, Why Not?—"Our John's going to be a preacher, I guess," said Farmer Korntop, "judgin' from what his college professor sez about him." "What's that?" asked his wife. "He sez he's inclined to be bibulous."—Philadelphia Press.

Willin' to Learn—"Fie, fie, my boy!" said old Mr. Goodley. "I'm surprised that you should tease that cat in that way." "Why?" asked the bad boy, pausing in his inhuman work, do yer know any better, may?"—Philadelphia Press.

NOURISH
the body, don't dose it with medicine. Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment in existence. It is more than a food; you may doubt it, but it digests perfectly easy and at the same time gets the digestive functions in a condition so that ordinary food can be easily digested. Try it if you are run down and your food doesn't nourish you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 405 Pearl Street, New York.

Voice of the People

Save the Tower at Jamestown.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Is it too late to urge a protest upon the Colonial Dames now in council assembled in Washington, against the proposed erection of a church upon the ancient foundations in Jamestown? We have not read anything except enthusiastic acceptance of the idea, yet surely if the Dames consider all thoughtful people start to consider, they are about to commit a fatal and egregious error. The tower at Jamestown is the only ruin we possess. To keep it from further deterioration, to guard and cherish it, is every possible way in the world, not only of the A. P. V. A., whose property it is, and of all Colonial organizations, but of every English-speaking American citizen.

To rebuild (2) the church of which no picture or design is in existence on the foundation connected with and of which the tower is the only remaining part, ruins, in our estimation, the ruin. We have never heard of any movement to rebuild the old church, the Acropolis. This rebuilding, we suppose, for our foreign visitors next year, in whose eyes it will subject us to ridicule. As a place of worship, a church at Jamestown is certainly not necessary, as the Dames are so numerous that they can find plenty of Robinson Crusoe than any other. All pilgrims, coming there from afar, can come nearer the true worship of God in the shadow of that fine old tower than in any new structure. We have heard, by the old Bruton, at Williamsburg, the restored Colonial church. In the name of reverence, if it is all possible, save us this mistake at Jamestown.

For two hundred years and more, Mother and Father have stood on the foundations, and the project of rebuilding makes their discovery a calamity rather than a blessing. Some proper protection to them now, and the building preserved as a relic of the past, as a memorial by the Dames, seems to us so obviously desirable that we plead with their council to reconsider this plan.

We understand the painstaking care of committee and architects in the erection of a plan and material, and they do with such care, it is an error one that cannot be rectified when the building is erected and it is too late, but can now. This fatal mistake has been made at Jamestown, the ruin of the old church, the tower at Jamestown, let us, if possible, avoid another.

In Richmond we have a plain objection in this matter. Nothing in or about the city was more admired twenty years ago than the simulated ruins of the old British fort, the gateway to Hollywood. The mortuary chapel of modern design, most useful and admirable in itself if placed anywhere else, was attached to the ruined tower, and the object of the object of beauty, and striving to be a hint of what may happen to the tower at Jamestown. M. M. T.

The Growth of Christ's Kingdom.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—As a tonic to faith and encouragement to those who may not be very sanguine concerning the success of Christ's Kingdom in this world, I give these facts from Peloubet's Notes on the Sunday School Lessons for 1906:

In 1904, the American Bible Society issued 1,708,891 Bibles, and portions of Bibles. During the 88 years of its history its issues have been 74,414,614 copies. The British and Foreign Bible Society in 1902-03 issued 5,945,775 copies.

This society from 1804 had issued 180,927,740 copies. Five hundred persons are employed in distributing Bibles by the American Bible Society, which has 52,000 women are employed on and off the field. God's Word has been translated into more than 60 languages, which includes all the permanent and influential languages of the globe.

It is interesting and encouraging to be told, according to Guilek in his book, the Growth of the Kingdom of God, that at the end of the second century there were 2,000 Christians in the world. At the end of the fourth century, 10,000,000; at the end of the tenth, 50,000,000; the fifteenth, 100,000,000; the eighteenth, 200,000,000; in 1880 there were 400,000,000 Christians in the world; in 1880 there were 400,000,000; in 1880, there were 500,000,000. Guilek's quote as saying that Christianity gained nearly three times as many converts during the past ninety years, as it did during the first 1,500 years of its existence.

"Behold what hath God wrought," Truly "the field is the world." We have abundant reason to thank God and take courage. E. P. P.

Destroy the Caterpillars.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—In driving to my nursery out from Ashland a noticeable number of grounds being made caterpillars on wild cherry and apple trees. This insect does incalculable damage to our fruit trees, and it is a great pity that it is not exterminated immediately upon its appearance. In apple trees it destroys the foliage and new growth and affects the production of fruit both this and next year.

The best time to destroy the caterpillar is in the morning before 9 o'clock, or towards evening when they are in their prime. When the caterpillars are first seen, they should be pulled down with the hand and crushed under foot. On large trees an easy method is to burn them in nests with long torches made of fastening some old rags to the end of long pole and saturating the rags with oil and then lighting the rags. This is taken out to the caterpillars in their web and they can easily be exterminated. If this pest spreads over a considerable area it can only be exterminated by this pest. It is a pity that it is not exterminated immediately upon its appearance. In apple trees it destroys the foliage and new growth and affects the production of fruit both this and next year.

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Very truly,
W. T. HOOD.
Richmond, Va., May 2.

Th Unexpected.

BAXTER LOSES DAMAGE SUITS

Action of Norfolk Attorney, Adjudged Insane, Against Newspapers Falls Through.

DEMURRER IS SUSTAINED

Lawyer Prosecutes His Own Case and Fails to Secure Judgment.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NORFOLK, VA., May 2.—J. Garrett Baxter, an attorney-at-law of this city, who sued the Virginian-Pilot, the Norfolk Landmark, and the Norfolk Dispatch, all newspapers; R. E. Turner and Kevill Glennan, of the Virginian-Pilot; S. S. Nottingham and H. M. Murray, of the Norfolk Landmark; Marshall Bullard, of the Dispatch; W. Lane Kelly, H. Mallory Jones, chief of the Norfolk police, and S. T. Dickinson, Jr., for \$15,000 damages for publications and statements growing out of the hearing of a lunacy warrant issued against him, got an adverse ruling in the Court of Law and Chancery, today.

Last October Chief Boush caused the warrant to be issued for Baxter. A lunacy commission, composed of Judges of the Peace A. D. Denson, Dr. J. J. McCormick and Dr. E. M. Baker, met on Baxter's case, declared him insane, and the justice required that an adequate bond for his proper conduct be given. The attorney appealed his case from the commission to the Circuit Court, Judge Prentiss relieved him of the bond, but did not pass on the lunacy issue.

Baxter then brought suit against the defendants named, claiming that the publications in the newspapers and the statements of those testifying against him had greatly damaged him without justification. Those who testified before the commission that in their opinion Baxter was insane, were Messrs. Kelly, Boush and Dickinson.

The defendants demurred to the plea of the plaintiff on the ground that the case was not sufficient for the recovery of damages, that Judge Prentiss had not passed on the plaintiff's sanity, but merely absolved him from furnishing bond as required by the justice.

Judge Martin sustained the demurrer and the case was dismissed from the docket of the court.

Baxter prosecuted his own case.

RAILROAD BUILDING

Work With Steam Shovels is Progressing Rapidly.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ELIZABETH MILLS, VA., May 2.—The McDermott Contracting Company of Philadelphia, are operating three large steam shovels in building the road-bed of the Tidewater Railroad near this point. These contractors are said to be among the largest and wealthiest in the country. They are employing a large force of hands. All kinds of farm produce and a ready market with the hand saws. Saturday afternoon large crowds of people—men, women and children—turn out to see the work of the steam shovels, which are a novelty in this part of the world.

DRUGGISTS ARE DISPLEASED

AT MAYOR'S SUNDAY ORDERS

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NORFOLK, VA., May 2.—The druggists of Portsmouth are much incensed at the order of Mayor Reed forbidding them to sell drugs, water, ice cream, cigars and so forth on Sunday, and may decide to close their stores altogether on Sundays to make the order of the Mayor all the more objectionable to the people. The druggists think the order will drive people to Norfolk on Sundays.

THE PRESBYTERY AT LEXINGTON

Considerable Business Was Transacted at the Session

On Yesterday.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
LEXINGTON, VA., May 2.—The Presbytery of Lexington, in session in the Lexington Presbyterian Church, transacted considerable business today.

Hon. C. W. Dawley, of Elkins, W. Va., was elected moderator and Dr. A. F. Kerr, of Greenville, and Rev. E. B. Drown, of Basic City, were elected secretaries. Rev. J. O. Reavis, co-ordinate secretary in foreign missions, to-night delivered the missionary address.

Rev. R. M. Latimer was dismissed to North Alabama Presbytery; Rev. W. A. Dahney to West Hanover Presbytery, and Rev. R. D. Carson to Abingdon Presbytery.

The invitation from Timber Ridge Church, of Rockbridge county, to hold the fall meeting of the Presbytery with that congregation, was accepted. At that time Timber Ridge Church will celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its organization.

President Penny, of Washington and Lee University, invited the Presbytery to visit the university, and the invitation was accepted.

The Cry for Bread.

"Sift yourself," said the theatrical manager, "you've been idle all season so far. Now, will you remain idle or take this small part?"

"I'll take it," replied Love Comedy; "in this case a small role is better than a whole loaf."—Philadelphia Press.

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The finest and safest baby powder made. Because it is made of healing bismuth and borated Italian talc, Bismoline does more for tender or irritated skins than any other toilet powder.

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Special Offer—Send us your druggist's name and address, with your own, and we will send you a card good for 10c on your first 25c Bismoline purchase. Bismoline, Money back if not satisfied.

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FUEL of all kinds. ANTHRACITE, SPLINT, NEW RIVER STEAM and LUMP COAL. All Coal is sheltered, screened and delivered clean. OUR MOTTO: "The BEST quality, PROMPT delivery, PLEASANT customers."

PINE and OAK WOOD—long, sawed and split to order. Only the BEST. Phone your order to No. 3817, and if that phone is busy, try No. 57. Either one will be glad to enter your order, and will give the BEST service that you have ever had in the COAL trade.

WILL REVOKE ALL LIQUOR LICENSES

Town Council Claims Liquor Men Took Unfair Advantage of Them.

THEY REFUSED TO PAY TAX

Will Run Dry Ticket For Council at the June Election.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
POCAHONTAS, VA., May 2.—The Town Council of Pocahontas voted unanimously last night to revoke their recommendation to the Circuit Court of every dealer in liquors of any kind in the town. This action grows out of a refusal of the part of the liquor dealers to pay an additional tax of \$30, for which they had all given their notes when their applications for license made on February 21, 1906, were approved, said notes to be paid on May 1st, provided an amendment to the town charter then pending in the Legislature should be passed by May 1st. This amendment provided for an increase in the revenue from liquor license from \$300 per year to \$600 per year. The Legislature passed the amendment to become effective ninety days after its passage, which would be June 1st. Just before the local option election last fall the liquor men pledged their support to the amendment to the charter increasing the license to \$600. The paper was signed by every member of the Council. This proposed amendment probably influenced enough voters to carry the election for the vote, by whom the matter was originated. It was the general understanding that the town would receive \$600 from each liquor dealer this year, and when it became known that the liquor men would only pay the usual \$300, there was indignation on all sides.

Was Warm Meeting.

There was a warm meeting of the Council to-night and there was not a dissenting voice on the question of revoking their license. V. L. Sexton was attorney for the liquor dealers, and claims that the Council has no right to take such action, that the matter passed out of their hands when their order was certified to the court in each case, and the license granted by the court. He has advised his clients not to pay the additional \$300 license, and unless they break away from him and pay the amount it is likely there will be considerable litigation over the matter.

Run Dry Ticket.

The drys claim that this action of the Council is very favorable to their cause, and it is understood that they will run a dry ticket for Council at the June election, which they confidently expect to elect. They claim that the liquor men have not kept faith with the people and the Council, and despite the fact that the amendment passed by the Legislature did not take effect until ninety days after its passage, or about June 1st; yet their note, or duhll to pay the additional \$300, was conditioned upon the passage of that amendment by May 1st, and not upon its becoming a law by that date. This is what the record of the town shows, and the minutes were approved by the Council. It will be a warm fight if it is not settled by the payment of the extra license tax.

Rally of Farmers.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BURKE, MICH., VA., May 2.—The farmers of the county are preparing for a grand rally at the court-house next Saturday in the interest of the Virginia Tobacco Growers' Protective Association. Congressman Carter Glass and Senator A. F. Thomas, of Lynchburg, will make addresses on this occasion. A large crowd is expected.

in the Swim.

Seed Slesman—Has the wave of reform that is sweeping the country struck this vicinity yet?

General Storekeeper (of Hankins's Corner)—Yes! Shouldn't wonder if he had an investigation before another week passed. Shouldn't wonder the least minute. Seed Slesman—Yes? What will be investigated?

General Storekeeper—Franzied boss, swappin' I hear as how the Reform Host-sympathin' League will record next month or so lookin' up the records by several of the most hippyritical-tew say the least—our leadin' citizens, hereabouts—Puck.

Very Like It.

"Mr. Upp," said the merchant, sternly,

to Adam Upp, his bookkeeper, "I saw you at the baseball game yesterday. When you asked me to let you off for the afternoon you said you were going to a funeral."

"That's so," replied the bookkeeper, "and I'm pretty near a prophet, ain't I? Did you ever see a slower game in your life?"—The Catholic Standard and Times.

The Hotter the Weather

the more you will appreciate "the correct domestic finish" of the

Royal Laundry

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